

Wilson Hailed at Brest, Speeds On to Paris; Brooklyn Bank Robbers Kill 2, Get \$13,112

Two Bandits Stage Daring Day Hold-Up

Desperadoes Escape After Slaying Teller and Assistant Treasurer

Detective Is Shot As Robbers Flee

Interior of Old Savings Institutions Is Riddled With Revolver Bullets

The East Brooklyn Savings Bank, on the northeast corner of Myrtle and Franklin Avenues, was droning along through the last hour of business yesterday afternoon when two men entered and looked casually around the long, narrow chamber. Under the glow of the electric lights, for the day was wet and dark, a half dozen customers were ranged in front of the long wall of stone and wire behind which the tellers stood. On the other side of this wall some ten employees of the bank were busy at desk and counter.

The teller of the strangers, who wore a dust colored raincoat and what appeared to be an army campaign hat, drew an envelope from his pocket. His stockier companion also produced one and they appeared to hold a conference over them. Then the short man strolled toward the rear of the bank, while the other slouched over to the paying teller's window, behind which sat De Witt C. Peal.

Two Bank Officials Killed

The clock on the bank's wall pointed to 2:30. Before its longer hand had swung through three more minutes a pistol had spoken six times. Peal lay dead and Henry W. Coons, assistant treasurer, lay dying on the floor, and the two indifferent visitors of an instant before were fleeing, gun in hand, down Myrtle Avenue toward where a black and white taxicab waited for them at the corner of Kent Avenue.

With them they carried a satchel containing \$13,112.35, chiefly in one, five, ten and twenty-dollar bills. As they reached the cab they shot down Detective Albert Doody, who tried to halt them, leaped into the machine and escaped.

The East Brooklyn Savings Bank occupies a three-story brick building numbered 642 Myrtle Avenue. It is one of the old establishments of the city, and the structure in which it is housed was built in 1870. The room in which the active work of banking is conducted is 86 feet long by 22 wide, and is bisected longitudinally by the cage behind which the tellers stand.

Lounged Near Window

Peal's window was almost directly to the right of the entrance to the building. Halfway down the room there is an opening in the dividing partition, about eighteen inches high and four feet wide at which applicants for the opening of accounts are received. Still further along at the other end of the chamber a door of heavy steel bars connects the employees' and customers' sides of the banking room.

The tall man lounged in front of the window, loosening his drab raincoat deliberately, while he watched his stocky companion traverse the entire length of the chamber and approach this connecting door. Then apparently some signal was exchanged, for the air of indecision dropped from the man who stood in front of the paying teller's window.

Suddenly, there was a gun in his hand, and Peal, looking up from his work, gazed down the barrel and into two stern eyes behind it.

Told to Put Up Hand

"Put 'em up," the robber rasped out, but Peal, amazed, only stared.

Meanwhile, from the other end of the room there arose a rattling and clanking as the smaller man strove to open the door of steel bars and finally lifted up his voice.

"I can't get in," he cried to his pal. "I can't get in."

The other did not turn his head. "Put 'em up, quick," he rasped to the dazed Peal and pushed the pistol closer to him.

Behind Peal sat Albert J. Freeman, the assistant paying teller. Mouth open and eyes popping, he saw the hand that clutched the gun stiffen and the trigger finger crook and whiten.

"You damned fool, put up your hands," he screamed to Peal, but it was

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Leviathan Nearing With Big Hero Cargo

WIRELESS advices received yesterday at Hoboken announced that the U. S. transport Leviathan, the biggest vessel afloat, would arrive on Sunday morning and dock in Hoboken about 8:30 o'clock.

She is bringing over the biggest soldier complement of any vessel that has come to this port since the European war began, the travellers including 1,419 hospital patients, 500 casualties and the Second Anti-aircraft Section. It is said that she has also on board several hundred civilian passengers who have been engaged in war work in France and England.

The Siamese Prince, with 398 soldiers, the Sant' Anna, with 48 officers, 21 soldiers and 74 civilians, and the Rappahanock, with 7 officers and 28 men, are expected to make port to-day.

Wild Din Greeted Lone War Hero; None for 1,020

Reception Committee Slips Cog and DeKalb Docks Without Any Recognition

A royal welcome was accorded the United States army transport Oregonian as she steamed up the bay yesterday. The city's official welcome committee with a band went down on the police boat patrol and sirens and factory whistles screamed from everywhere.

The ship carried one soldier.

Three hours later the transport Zepeda docked at Pier 1, Hoboken. She had received the same generous "howdy" down the bay and the soldier band from Camp Merritt played furiously as she nosed into her berth. She had thirty-four civilians aboard.

Shortly before dusk a dimly camouflaged transport, its decks swarming with 1,020 soldiers and forty-four officers—men from the 77th (Camp Upton) Division, the 78th (Camp Dix) Division, marines and sailors, most of them wounded—crept noiselessly to Pier 2, Hoboken. The Camp Merritt band was nowhere to be seen and Red Cross women and officers ran wildly about to find it. There was an exchange of greetings from deck to pier, but the music which has made the return of other transports so memorable was gone, and the big ship filled with hero fighters was docked almost without ceremony.

Later, when those who made all the noise they could on the pier were trying to swallow a lump in their throats, up the pier came the band, marching, not playing. A wait; then a few notes and a howl of wild cheering came from the men who were nearly forgotten.

Someone Was Busy

Where the blunder was is a question. The military authorities at Hoboken had word that the De Kalb would reach Quarantine about 4 o'clock and drop anchor for the night. Maybe the Camp Merritt band took this for granted and started back to camp. But the naval authorities had different advice and announced hours before the boat docked that she was coming.

With it all, those men from New York who trained at Camp Upton and those men from New Jersey who trained at Camp Dix and those of nearly every state in the Union who were aboard, were mighty pleased with the reception. They said they never dreamed they would be heard home the way they were. In fact, until the band piped the first note of "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," they were having the time of their lives throwing centimes to girls in khaki attached to the Port of Embarkation

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The Riddle of Colonel House

Solved in an anonymous book whose authorship he has not denied

in To-morrow's New York Tribune Magazine Section

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Hearst Aids Were in Pay Of Germany

Senators Told Hale Was 'Un-American,' as Well as Being 'Pro-German'

Berlin Dictated Articles by Fox

300,000 Teuton Spies Were Working Here Before War, Says Secret Service Man

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The great and varied extent of German propaganda in this country, the importance of William Randolph Hearst's connection with this propaganda—personally through his papers and through his employees—and Hearst's personal responsibility for considerable part of this, were exposed before the Overman Senate committee to-day by Captain George B. Lester, representing the military intelligence division of the General Staff of the United States army. The session was the most sensational yet held, eclipsing even those of last week when Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Department of Justice, testified.

William Bayard Hale, joint employee of Hearst and the Kaiser, his correspondence from Germany shows, was anti-American as well as pro-German, Captain Lester declared, and when he was challenged on this by Senator Nelson, the captain said, he could prove it "on both counts."

Edward Lyell Fox, Captain Lester testified, perpetrated absolute fakes in the Hearst papers under German orders. Various other Hearst employees, he declared, were involved in trying to buy "The Baltimore Sun" in German interests, in running various German propagandist agencies and in maintaining a pro-German propagandist library at 1919 Broadway, New York City as go-betweens from the Hearst papers to the Kaiser—paid propagandist German news services and in other ways.

Two incidents bearing on Hearst's relations with the Germans were mentioned. One was that Berlin was in the habit of referring to him and addressing him as "Wilhelm" Hearst, and the other that he had agreed to give whatever profit he could take on the American rights of the book written by Captain Paul Koenig, of the U-boat Deutschland, for the benefit of the orphans of Germany's U-boat sailors. Senator Wolcott asked if the U-boat victims were to get anything out of this and was assured that they were not.

Has More to Reveal

Captain Lester, who has been assisting in the work of the committee for some weeks, appeared to give the information regarding the German propaganda collected by the military intelligence service. He had several bulky files. He had not finished his testimony when the hearing was adjourned to-night, and will be on the stand to-morrow. A part of the evidence he is expected to give then will include the wireless correspondence between Hale and Hearst, on which was based the statement that Hale was anti-American and that Hearst knew it.

The testimony regarding Hearst, his employees and their activity, occupied the bulk of the day's hearing, but there were many other startling disclosures. Here are a few that stand out:

That there were from 200,000 to 300,000 men and women in the "silent army" of German spies in this country, registered at the German consulates and other agencies, and working without pay—in addition to the paid workers.

That Germany had selected the men to direct the German propaganda in this country weeks before the war started. This evidence came from one of these men, and was, in brief, that the process of selection started in the middle of June, 1914, though the Archduke whose assassination was the official cause of the war was not killed till June 28; that by July 10 150 propagandists were undergoing intensive training in Berlin, and that by August 1 thirty-one had been dispatched to this country.

That the pro-German propagandists had been active in this country, supported

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Lloyd George Flatly Against Conscription

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Premier Lloyd George, in a statement to Reuters, Limited, to-night, on the subject of conscription, said:

"On the eve of this important election, which means so much to the country, I wish to make it clear beyond all doubt that I stand for the abolition of conscript armies in all lands. Without that, the peace conference would be a failure and a sham.

"These great military machines are responsible for the agony the world has passed through, and it would be a poor ending to any peace conference that allowed them to continue. Any delegate that represents Great Britain at that conference must labor to the end I have stated."

Gen. March Wins Honor Medal for Efficient Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Upon the recommendation of General Pershing and with the approval of President Wilson, Secretary Baker to-day awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to General Peyton C. March, chief of staff.

In presenting the decoration before a large assemblage of army officers, Secretary Baker laid stress upon the fact that it was won through efficient service both in France, as chief of artillery of the First American Army, and at home as chief of staff.

Secretary Baker said it was to him a peculiarly happy circumstance that the recommendation that General March be decorated had come from the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces. While the whole nation rejoiced in the acknowledgment of the heroism of the Expeditionary Forces, it was a striking indication of the unity of purpose that the soldiers overseas similarly appreciated the work of those officers and men whose duties had held them at home.

General Pershing's recommendation said:

"As commanding general of the army artillery of the First Army and as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General March has rendered services of inestimable value to his country."

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Mackay and Ward Ousted By Burleson

Newcomb Carlton Appointed Operating Director of Seized Cable Systems

Clapperton Is Supervisor

Commercial's Traffic Head Named, Under Protest, as the Acting Supervisor.

As a climax to the refusal of George G. Ward, vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company, to accept the directorship of the consolidated cables of the Commercial and Western Union companies, Postmaster General Burleson yesterday appointed to that position Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, and simultaneously ousted Mr. Ward, Clarence H. Mackay and William W. Cook from any connection with the operation or control of the combined cables.

There also was introduced in the House of Representatives in Washington a bill giving Postmaster General Burleson authority to retain control of telegraph and telephone lines after the peace treaty had been signed. Chairman Moon of the House Postoffice Committee, who was sponsored for the bill, said that it had the approval of President Wilson.

Mr. Mackay is president and Mr. Cook general counsel of the Commercial Cable Company. Mr. Carlton announced he had accepted the appointment shortly after he had received Burleson's order, which directed him to proceed at once to put it into execution.

George Clapperton Named

He at once sent a letter to Mr. Ward deprecating the latter's refusal to accept the position when tendered him by Burleson, and asking him to designate one of the officials of his company to carry on its business under Mr. Carlton's instructions.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Ward replied to Mr. Carlton's letter, stating that "under protest and without waiving any legal rights or objections thereto I have turned over to George

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Oversea Fleet Coming Here For Christmas

It Is Scheduled to Arrive in New York December 23, Secretary Daniels Asserts

He Will Greet the Heroes

Grand Naval Review Is Being Planned to Welcome Men Coming Home

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Uncle Sam's overseas fleet is coming home for Christmas. It will dock in New York Harbor December 23. Official announcement of this was made to-day by Secretary of the navy Daniel.

Having brought President Wilson safely into Brest, the nine capital ships included in the American naval forces abroad now will turn west and sail for home, where together with hosts of smaller fighting and other craft they will pass in grand review before the folks at home, to remind them of the night and majesty of Uncle Sam's navy, the navy which took no small part in the extermination of U-boats, the transportation of supplies and the conveying of American forces to France to administer the knockout blow to the Germans.

Likewise will the return of the fleet remind the people of the United States that their navy contributed something to digging the Kaiser's fleet out of Kiel and supplying it with berths in British harbors.

Big Ships to Return

Secretary Daniels has sent a cable to Admiral Mayo to bring the ships—or as many of them as can be spared—back to the United States. The capital ships that will return are the Pennsylvania, Admiral Mayo's flagship, and the vessels that escorted President Wilson to France; the sea fighters of the 6th division, under Rear Admiral Rodman, consisting of the New York, the Texas, the Wyoming, the Florida, the Arkansas and the Nevada, and the 9th Division, under Rear Admiral T. S. Rogers, composed of the Utah, the Oklahoma and the Arizona. These will be accompanied by twenty destroyers, mine planters, submarines, converted yachts, submarine chasers, gunboats and miscellaneous craft.

Of the destroyers sent home the fol-

President Welcomed By Cheering Crowds And Booming Guns

President Is Made "A Citizen of Paris"

PARIS, Dec. 13.—By a unanimous vote the Municipal Council of Paris to-day decided to confer upon President Wilson the title of a citizen of Paris.

When President Wilson is receiving the Grand Gold Medal of the City of Paris to Mrs. Wilson will be presented a gold brooch set in diamonds, with doves in bas-relief bearing an olive branch.

France Eager To Know the Real Wilson

Most of Nation Sees Two Distinct Men in the Personality of the President

By Bampton Hunt

NEW YORK TRIBUNE Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Dec. 12.—At the present moment President Wilson occupies in French opinion a position somewhat difficult to explain. Perhaps it can best be put this way:

As the average Frenchman sees Wilson his personality is composed of two distinct men. First, there is the Wilson who is the chief magistrate of the great Western Republic that came to help France with such lavishness of money, materials and men in France's hour of direst need.

Then there is the other Wilson—Wilson, the dreamer of utopias and the idealist whom the circumstances of the present moment would almost compel one to think to be the sternest kind of realist, but who is associated in the French mind with dubious proposals concerning the freedom of the seas and the society of nations, which not even their inventor appears to be clear about.

Wilson will receive the overwhelming and wholehearted support of Paris on Saturday. The possibility of his sitting at the peace congress was regarded by the average Frenchman with misgiving and distrust. Hence, Paris heard with relief that Wilson has definitely decided not to take part personally at the peace conference.

Socialists Praise Wilson

The second Wilson, however, possesses a certain number of admirers here. Unfortunately, they are of a kind which would make the President, did he realize the fact, offer up fervent petition to be saved from his friends.

No greater damage could have been done to Wilson personally in the eyes of the average Frenchman and Frenchwoman than has been done him by the noisy crew of five or six kinds of different Socialists who have been shouting their admiration for him during the past week. The French newspapers generally have preserved a rather significant silence of the "wait and see" order. The Socialists alone have printed columns of fulsome blither in praise of Wilson.

The French Socialists are, of course, very different from their fellow theoreticians in either America or Britain. I have been trying for more than ten years to find out exactly what their programme is, but as yet without success. A French Socialist may belong to one of forty different kinds but is sure to be at war with the other thirty-nine. They agree in only one thing and that is as to the desirability of turning out whatever government may be in power and put themselves in its place. Call-laux is a Socialist of a sort, a Radical-Socialist. All the defeatists who nearly brought France to ruin in 1915, 1916 and 1917, until Clemenceau took hold of the helm and put things right, traded under Socialist flags.

France Turns Against Socialists

Before the war Socialism in this country, if it meant anything at all, meant political discontent and was able to command a hundred seats in the Chamber. The war has taught France her lesson, however. These one hundred self-styled Socialists are in the Chamber only because there has been no general election during the war. If the signs of the times show one thing clearer than anything else in France,

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Salutes of 50 Warships and Forts Greet First U. S. Head to Visit France

Costumed Bretons Throng to Hillside

Pichon, Pershing, Bliss and House Board Peace Ship as It Anchors

By Wythe Williams

NEW YORK TRIBUNE Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

BREST, Dec. 13.—President Woodrow Wilson left his American domain and entered the official shelter of the French flag at exactly 2:55 o'clock this afternoon, when he passed from the deck of the George Washington to the French tender Tudno, which was to take him ashore.

Ten minutes later he placed his foot upon the soil of France. He left Brest at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Paris, where he is assured of a great reception.

To-day saw the first moment in the history of the American nation that its Chief Executive was in Europe. And as an historic moment it was both solemnized and celebrated in a manner befitting and memorable. No military victor ever received a greater demonstration of might and power than the thundered acclaim to the apostle of peace from the moment his ship was first visible in the narrow channel leading into the harbor from the open sea.

President Lands at Historic Battle Scene

Over the grave of submarines—over the exact spot where only four months ago the Germans made their last attempt to check the arrival of American troops by bottling the port of Brest—the George Washington moved slowly and serenely through lanes of dreadnaughts and destroyers, whose guns joined those of the land forts surrounding the harbor in a continuous and mighty volume of sound.

The commander in chief of the American army and navy, coming as a conqueror to aid the Allies dictate terms of triumph and force peace upon the world, was the last of a great line of aid from overseas, which the Germans boasted never could be maintained. And he was almost the millionth of that line who landed at the port of Brest.

After his ship anchored outside the inner breakwater the tender brought him to the quay. Another tender was loading at a quay a few hundred yards along the waterfront. This quay was not canvas-covered and lined with flags and flowers.

Homebound Soldiers Cheer Wilson's Arrival

There was no cover of any description and it was very wet and muddy. But it was lined—in fact, completely filled—with doughboys, who cheered for another purpose than that of welcoming the President.

In the outer roadstead, almost lost in the mist, a troopship was anchored, toward which their tender headed as soon as the Presidential landing was complete. These doughboys were the first part of the million that landed at Brest and whose work was done. The transport in the outer harbor was to take them home.

An official welcoming party, comprising Ministers Pichon and Leygues, Ambassador Sharp, Generals Bliss and Pershing, Admirals Wilson and Benson and Colonel House, left the quay shortly before 1 o'clock and came up with the George Washington just after the squadron had cleared Toulbroch, inside the "gullet" of Brest, which in 1794 was the scene of the frenzied and heroic sacrifice of Le Veneur, when France was threatened with famine and American grain ships were approaching, just as they are to-day, and an enemy fleet blocked the narrow entrance.

Enthusiastic Welcome Despite Bad Weather

Another glorious marine duel on the small stretch of water was that of the Bell Cordier, Anne of Bretagne's own ship, in 1513, when the Queen watched the combat from the

